Reported for the New-York Tribune.

Dr. Lardner's Seventh Lecture.

Second Series

Ladies and Gentlemen: If we look at the progress of the human mind as recorded in history, both social and political, we shall find that it will be generally marked by a certain steady and uniform rate of advancemen. But we shall also notice this: that Epochs occur at certain periods at which it appears to make a sudden start in advance as if acted upon by some temporary and powerful cause. These effects are conspicuous to every observer in the social and political world: we call those in politics by the name of revolutions. But no doubt they arise from causes which are latent and unobserved, and do not depend altogether upon human will or human agency. The phenomena of intellectual advancement are not so apparent, but they are nevertheless subject to nearly the same succession of changes, and are likewise observable by the attentive eye.

The great and sudden changes alluded to as often occurring in the political and social state of our species, are also to be seen in intellectual matters. Every properly informed person is now doubtless aware of the violent and sudden changes which marked the state of the human mind at the close of the last century. Revolution followed revolution; and the mind in its social relations seemed to break down all the common barriers which had formerly restrained it. The splendor of kingly power was darkened both upon this and the other side of the Atlantic, and the human mind appeared to start forward as if suddenly unchained from the thraldom under which it had formerly crouched. This, to an ordinary eye, was certainly confined to social and political matters; but to the eye of the philosopher it was far otherwise, and spread its influence over the whole face of Physical Science. Its fruits appeared at the close of the last century, and the very first day of this was signalised by the discovery of these others. Few weeks had scarcely rolled over before the greatest instrument of physical investigation and inquiry ever produced by philosophy—the *Voltaic pile*—was discovered; and that extraordinary instrument soon, very soon indeed, began in the hands of philosophers to exhibit the most extraordinary results.

Electricity itself is a subject exclusively of modern discovery. For although the Ancients were acquainted with a few isolated phenomena, as the attraction of rubbed amber for light substances and one or two other facts which lay barren, unrelated and unfruitful upon the surface of human knowledge, it was in fact not until the time of Franklin that the scattered facts of electricity were collected into one regular form and received the soul and body of a Science. This extraordinary agent, as evolved in the machines which were then employed, was produced, not certainly in the power and volume that are evident in the great natural phenomena of atmospheric electricity, but still in too powerful a manner to be examined with that delicate and minute scrutiny by which alone its character could be obtained, and which science demands. In the electrical machine, as you all know, the electricity is evolved by the friction of the rubber upon a glass cylinder; and is thrown forth and collected by apparatus prepared for the purpose, as the Leyden phial, &c. But these receivers were thus charged in considerably large quantities, and when the fluid escaped it rushed forth like a torrent whose restraints are broken down; and we could no more submit this torrent of electric fluid to close inspection than we could the Falls of Niagara to close chemical analysis. Philosophy wanted it in small quantities—in a more controllable and convenient form, so that it might oversee and ponder upon it. Here it was only to be procured in large reservoirs—for the Leyden phial and other apparatus by which it is accumulated can be regarded in no other light than as large reservoirs in which the fluid was dammed up and in a state of quiescence; and if you attempted to pierce the dam and cut a passage for it, instead of flowing forth in a regular and moderate manner, it broke all bounds and rushed out with fury and power—producing the electric shock and similar well-known phenomena.

It remained to discover some way of evolving the electric fluid so that it could be drained out by small degrees—poured forth with regularity and in a form which should allow it to be carefully watched and scrupulously examined. Such a method was discovered by Volta in the first month of the present century. He found that, by an accumulation of certain metallic plates, and by the interposition of a certain liquid, not a sudden torrent of the electric fluid but a gentle and regular stream would be produced, subject to his control.

He did more; he provided means whereby he could produce, as he pleased, a greater or less quantity of the fluid—which should be powerful or feeble according to the circumstances of the metallic plates, which were acted upon in a mysterious manner, which both Volta and his successors have failed to explain.

This precious instrument of scientific investigation, which has proved most fruitful and powerful as a cause of progress in our own time, was sent to England in the first month of the present century by Volta, accompanied by a scanty and meagre account, transmitted, judging from the style, in an imperfect form through fear that he should be anticipated in the discovery, and thus robbed of its honor. It fell into the hands of Messrs. Carlisle and Nicholson, the former so well known as Sir Anthony Carlisle and the latter familiar to all scientific men in connection with a celebrated philosophical journal. The first application they made of it led to the discovery of the decomposition of water; and as I have already, in a former lecture, dwelt upon the manner in which this was effected, I shall not now retrace my steps.

After this phenomenon had become familiar, others were observed, apparently of a more extraordinary, but in fact of a less important, character. The physiological effect of the instrument was one of the first to excite attention: and surely if the attention of philosophers was diverted in a great degree by this from the more important phenomena, it was a natural and an excusable error, for most astonishing were some of the effects which it exhibited. It was found that the nerves of animals were apparatus of a highly electroscopic character—far more sensible than the finest and most delicate instrument known to science. It was found that, if the negative pole of the pile were placed under the tongue and the positive above it (as may easily be done by attaching to the extremities a flat piece of metal) a certain *acid* flavor was perceived. If, on the other hand, the positive pole be placed below and the negative above the tongue, an *alkaline* taste was perceived.—Again, it was found that, if one pole of the electric battery was applied to any point of the face, as to the cheek, nose, chin, or to any point of that part of the body known to anatomists to be so full of nerves, and the other pole held in the hand, so that a certain portion of the fluid should be compelled to pass through the nerves of the face, even though the eyes were shut a vivid flash of light would be perceived. This was an extraordinary physical fact; but the most extraordinary of all still remained behind. When the poles were applied to an inanimate body—any organized human body—from which the soul had passed away, it was found that, by a proper application of these extraordinary agents, to various localities in the nervous system, the dead body was made to imitate the functions of life with terrific and revolting precision. The arms were raised and blows struck; the legs extended themselves and kicked with violence; weights were raised far greater than could be moved by the action of the will; the eyes rolled and even the lungs heaved as if in the act of respiration. Now all these facts have been known for over half a century with no satisfactory or conclusive explanation—isolated and unfruitful. To say that the nerves possess a high electric susceptibility is nothing more than to state in sounding terms the facts I have expressed in common language. The same agency applied to the various classes of lower animals exhibited very wonderful results. The glow-worm shone with increased lustre; when sent through the nerves of a grasshopper, the animal chirped with increased loudness. All these experiments plainly showed that there existed some wonderful relation between the agency of electricity and the proximate principle of vitality. What this relation may be—whether electricity itself be that proximate principle or not—has long been and still remains a subject of active and anxious inquiry.

It was not to be expected that, at the time of which I have been speaking, these results should be exhibited without exciting at Paris—which was then the scientific capital of Europe and which now London only rivals—especial notice and profound curiosity in high places. Napoleon, who was ever the patron of science and of every art by which its advancement might be aided, summoned Volta to the French Capital. The particulars of his visit I have heretofore narrated and I only refer to the matter now, to note a circumstance I then omitted. Napoleon immediately proposed a prize of 3,000 francs for the best essay upon electricity and another of 6,000 francs for any discovery which could be placed in juxtaposition with that of Franklin. This last remained long unclaimed; but after a season it was justly, fairly, and most liberally awarded to Sir Humphrey Davy; an act of liberality, coming as it did from a Nation then at war with England and which the English had been taught to consider their natural enemy, unparalleled in history.

But I am anticipating somewhat in point of time the matters to which I wish to call your attention. At the very dawn of the life of this science, a narration of which I have endeavored to give you, there existed in an obscure village in Cornwall an individual, a young man, employed in the capacity of a clerk or some such occupation. There happened to be at Bristol a physician, engaged in establishing some baths, who wanted an assistant who should have some little knowledge of chemistry and who could be depended on for general accuracy and candor; and this Cornish young man, whom I mentioned, fortunately for science and the advancement of the human race, found a place with this physician. Soon afterward the Royal Institute of London wanted a superintendent for their chemical laboratory. The physician's clerk had contributed some trifling scientific articles to the periodicals of the day, which had attracted the attention of Count Rumford, who was incited by them to procure for their author the vacant situation in the Institute. He came to London, and just at this period the Voltaic pile was brought to that great city. The new superintendent of the laboratory was Sir Humphrey Davy, and the moment he become acquainted with the power of the pile, as shown by Carlisle and Nicholson, and as shown with greater clearness in the Institute at Paris, he saw that here was a field of distinction, and he at once determined that it should not lie uncultivated. The decomposing power of the pile on water naturally attracted great attention. Although I have already mentioned the subject, I will take the liberty again to call your attention to the manner in which the Voltaic pile made known the decomposition of water. (Let me remind those not familiar with the elements of chemistry, that water is composed of two gaseous substances, oxygen and hydrogen.)

The manner in which the decomposition of water by the Voltaic pile was established was this: In a vessel of water were placed at some distance from each other two wires, one connected with the positive and the other with the negative pole of the Voltaic battery. Now mark the effect of this arrangement. It was found that, the wires being of platinum, with which oxygen will not form a combination, bubbles of oxygen gas arose from one of the wires in a rapid stream, and bubbles of hydrogen from the other. That these were the two gases evolved, could easily be proved by catching them in a glass receiver and submitting them to the usual chemical tests. It was found that oxygen gas issued from the positive wire and hydrogen from the negative: and on comparing the two they were found to be evolved in just the proportion necessary to the production of water. But more than this: it was found that if the vessel was weighed after the gases had been evolved, it would be found to have lost a weight just equal to the weight of the two gases. Thus there was no doubt that the gases were produced from the ends of the wires. But a mysterious circumstance still remained, and, I may say, remains to this day unexplained. In what possible manner—by what conceivable means could one of the two gases which were continually evolved at the end of one wire escape to the extremity of the other?—for if we suppose a particle of water to be decomposed at the extremity of the positive wire, from that particle we shall have a particle of oxygen, which will rise into the air; but where is the hydrogen? If you say 'O! it travels, of course, across through the water to the end of the other wire,' the answer is, that no such gas—no bubble of it is seen, as it would be if it actually traveled through. Again: if you take a particle at the end of the negative wire, and suppose it decomposed: it must of course give a particle of oxygen and one of hydrogen gas: the hydrogen is seen to rise and escape: but what becomes of the oxygen? It cannot travel across, because it is not seen. Here there is a difficulty of a most inscrutable nature. But what is still more extraordinary, if you suppose a partition to be constructed through the middle of the vessel so as to divide the water into two parts, which shall have no connection with each other except by a conducting wire, passing from one to the other, still the same effects will be observed. The bubble of oxygen will be found to escape from the positive wire, and hydrogen from the negative.

Now soon after this singular fact was observed, many theories were devised to account for it; and among them was that of a continental philosopher named Grotthus, which is so ingenious and beautiful that I shall not hesitate to give a sketch of it, although I shall afterward be under the necessity of knocking it to pieces.

Grotthus maintained that the elementary particles of water were naturally charged with positive and negative electricity. Take a single molecule: it is composed of two parts of hydrogen and oxygen: the two are held together by the mutual attraction of the two opposite electricities which the particle contains. Now, says Grotthus, things happen in this way: when the stream of positive electricity is sent to the point of the wire, it attracts the negative electricity of the particle nearest to it, to itself. And as the positive electricity of the oxygen has an attraction for the negative electricity of the wire the particle turns its oxygen side to the wire, and the hydrogen being repelled by the positive fluid is turned away from the wire. Therefore, said he, the molecule shifts its position until it gets its oxygen face to the wire, and its hydrogen face from it. Now, this particle having thus changed its position, the negative electricity of the hydrogen, which is turned from the wire, attracts the positive of the molecule next to it, which likewise shifts its position until its oxygen face is turned toward the first particle, and its hydrogen from it; and the same thing goes on through the water, so that you will have a row of particles from the point of one wire to the point of the other, ranged along between the two: the oxygen forces of the particles being all turned toward the positive wire and all the hydrogen faces towards the negative wire. Now, said Grotthus, what happened? you say it is very extraordinary that you see no bubble: not at all extraordinary, for the positive wire lays hold, by the strength of its attraction, of the oxygen of the nearest particle and discharges the hydrogen: but that hydrogen does not ascend, because it is seized by the oxygen of the adjacent particle of water: the discharged hydrogen again lays hold of the oxygen of its neighbor and thus it goes on, by a successive action, from one particle to another until at length it reaches the last particle of water which has its oxygen seized by the hydrogen of the adjacent particle and the hydrogen rises. This accounts for the fact that you see no bubble: because the rapid succession of decompositions and re-compositions of the successive particles of water causes the hydrogen to pass from one wire to the other until it is finally discharged. This is an extremely pleasing and ingenious theory: but it seems to me to fail entirely at this point: you recollect that I showed that when a partition is passed through the vessel so that the water is divided, the same thing takes place, so that here the successive decompositions and recompositions of Grotthus won't do, unless you suppose that the particles of solid wier undergo the same change as the particles of water, which will hardly be admitted. This theory never received the general assent of the scientific world, and I may say that the facts I have detailed are still entirely unaccounted for.

When these facts of the analysis of water began to attract attention, Davy commenced his experiments, and he found that whatever the principle which decomposed the water might be, the liquid, after the decomposition was effected, was found to be strongly impregnated with acid. Various theories were devised to account for this, some maintaining that the atmosphere was the source of the acid, and others going the extreme length of believing that the acid was produced by the action of the electricity; and on this theory they gave to it the name of *electric acid*. In this state of confusion the matter lay when Davy took it in hand, and determined to seek out the cause of this phenomenon; and nobly did he succeed.

The task of philosophers is not always the grateful one of evolving new and important truths; they often have the more difficult and thankless labor of extirpating error; and such was the task of Davy in the inquiry upon which he had now entered. He found by the closest and most careful investigations that the production of acid in the water, when exposed to the action of the galvanic current, was an error; but the process by which he arrived at this conclusion is too interesting to be passed in silence. Proceeding with the sagacity which enables one to seize upon the accidental circumstances which often arise out of an investigation, he commenced his labors in this way. He determined to perform the experiment most carefully—in a manner which he thought could leave no possible chance for the existence of acid from external and unforeseen causes. He at first supposed that the acid arose from matter used as a conductor, and for this, Wollaston suggested as a remedy, that a fibrous substance, as asbestos, should be employed. Davy took two agate cups, poured into them distilled water, and employed as a conductor a skein or syphon of amianthus. He then connected the water in the two vessels with the two poles of the galvanic battery. As usual, and as he expected, bubbles of oxygen came from one and hydrogen from the other. After the process had been going on for a little time, Davy applied the usual tests, and, contrary to his anticipations and greatly to his disappointment, he found that there was acid in the positive vessel and alkali in the negative. He felt sure that they could not have existed in the water, nor could he admit that they came in through the agency of electricity.

Well, he began to consider, may it not be that the *cups* themselves are the source of this principle; and to test this, he proceeded in this way: he got made two cups of fine gold in the form of hollow cones, carefully executed. In these he put the same quantity and kind of water as before, subjected it for the same time to the same battery and under the same circumstances, and now, said he, if acid is produced in any different quantity, I am certain it cannot be attributed to the water or the electricity, for both are the same as before; but if, as I shrewdly suspect, the cups have any thing to do with it, it will become evident, and I shall either find no acid at all, or a different quantity from what I had before. The result completely fulfilled his anticipations, not by the total absence of the acid and alkili, but by their being found in very different proportions. There was little or no acid in the positive cup, and twenty times as much alkali in the negative, as in his former experiment. He had no doubt now that he had arrived at a method which would finally lead to the discovery of the cause of these phenomena; but he determined to try a still further experiment.

He accordingly put into a silver still a quantity of the water he had before used, and distilled it at the low temperature of 140° by a slow process; after having distilled it until it had all passed off in vapor, he examined the residuum and found that it contained seven-tenths of a grain of alkali.—Here, then, he had found the source of the alkali; it was contained in the water with which the experiment was made. After this he repeated the experiment with the same quantity of water exposed to the same galvanic action and in the same gold cups; and the result showed conclusively that the belief that the Electricity itself was the source of the acid and alkali, was completely exploded and an error removed from his path which would otherwise have stood in his way in all his future discoveries.

The next subject which attracted the attention of Davy, and in examining which, he arrived at the very important discovery which gained the prize offered by the French Academy of Science, was an investigation of the manner in which the elements of matter behave themselves with reference to each other while under the influence of the electric current. You will comprehend this more clearly when I show you the experiments which Davy made and their first most curious and interesting results.

He took two vessels, filled each with water and caused them to communicate, the one with the positive and the other with the negative pole of the galvanic pile. Between the two he placed a third vessel, likewise containing water which was connected by syphons with the water in the other vessels. In this arrangement the stream of positive electricity passes into one vessel, through the water in it, through the connecting wire to the middle vessel, thence by a like conductor into the third vessel, when it meets the negative electricity from the other pole of the battery. Now his first experiment was this: in the middle vessel he placed a saline solution, which is a compound of an acid and an alkali. In the other two vessels he placed pure water. The moment the electric stream was allowed to enter the vessels a singular effect took place: the salt held in solution in the middle vessel was immediately found to be in process of decomposition, the acid constantly traveling over into the positive water and the alkali into the negative. Now here he saw indications of a law; it was quite plain that the positive electricity exerted a power of attraction on the acid and the negative on the alkali.

The next step Davy took was this: He said, if the attraction of electricity for those fluids is so powerful, may it not happen that, by putting the solution of salt into the positive vessel, while pure water remains in the other, the negative electricity in the pure water will draw over the alkali from the salt in the positive vessel, leaving the acid where it was. He accordingly performed the experiment and found the result to correspond precisely with his expectations. The salt in the positive vessel was decomposed, its constituent parts were torn asunder, and the acid continued faithful to the positive fluid while the alkali traveled over to the other vessel and deposited itself as close as it could possibly do to the negative rim. To leave nothing undone, Davy varied the experiment by placing the salt in the negative vessel and found that the same principle was as active as before.

He remarked that the water in the middle vessel remained pure, although all the acid in the one vessel, and the alkali in the other had passed through it. This was sufficiently remarkable: and he saw that something more remained to be examined. He considered that the water in the middle vessel must be in a peculiar physical state. Was the mass of the liquid through which the acid and alkali were in the act of passing free from either, or would it have the qualities of a solution of either of these principles? If it would not, it would certainly be a most remarkable fact. To decide this he made the following experiment: He passed the electric fluid through the vessels arranged as before: the alkali of the salt in the outer vessel passed through the liquid in the middle vessel to the other extremity. Now to determine whether the water in the vessel contained alkali, he applied the usual tests and found that there was not the slightest indication of its presence. He went farther—he reversed the experiment and made the acid pass through the middle vessel: but the water gave no note of the presence of acid. He applied the most delicate tests, but could get no indication of any acid in the middle vessel. The effect which would instantly be produced if there were no electrical agency in this experiment, was totally lacking in presence of this magical influence.

Now you'll ask for the reason of these remarkable facts. Can they not be accounted for—is there no way to explain them? There is not: no philosopher, so far as I know, has ever arrived at any thing more than the naked fact. All that is known is this: that when natural bodies are under the influence of electricity, they behave themselves very differently from what they do in their sober senses.

Nothing can be more felicitous than that philosophical instinct which enables observers to avail themselves of the accidental circumstances which arise in the course of their inquiries. Every one who has ever engaged in philosophical investigations must have experienced that when he has been hunting after some fancied truth, accidental circumstances have pressed upon his attention, which, if duly considered, would be seen to be of infinitely greater importance then the truth of which he was in search. This occurred in the case of Davy, in the investigation to which I have made allusion; and nobly did he profit by these accidental hints—or I would rather regard them as promptings of Him whose will it is that knowledge should progress.

I told you that when Davy observed the circumstances attending the decomposition of water by the action of the galvanic wires, he found an acid evolved in the agate cup. When gold was substituted instead of agate, little or no acid was evolved. Said he, 'O, I see the cause of this: the acid comes from the decomposition of the agate cup.' Thus would any one have said, and an ordinary mind would have passed it by as an accidental circumstance of no moment. But Davy saw in this accident the germ of probably the greatest discovery of modern times. 'If,' said he, 'the power of the electric current be so irresistible, so omnipotent, as to tear asunder the elements of agate, what effect may we not anticipate if we apply this to substances which have never yet yielded to the analytic power!' The idea took possession of his mind—that the attraction of the positive and negative poles of the battery for certain elements of bodies, that which took the acid and alkali to the further vessel in his experiment, was the same powerful influence that decomposed the elements of agate; and he never let his mind rest until he had brought it to bear upon this point. Accordingly, in his first experiment, using cups of various metals, he found he had a most powerful agent to play with. After much pondering and deep reflection upon this, he arrived at this conclusion—that substances classed as alkaline and earthy, in all probability, are not what they appear. Many of them, if not all, which had previously been deemed simple substances, he had a deeply rooted conviction might be decomposed if he could bring to bear upon them the poles of a sufficiently powerful voltaic apparatus to tear their elements asunder. The first substance which he submitted to experiment, with a view to this belief, was *potash*; and there is recorded no more elegant and lucid experiment, nor have any results been more important. He took a small quantity of potash and placed it upon a platinum spatula or disc. He wished now to transmit the electric current through it, and for that purpose placed the positive wire at one side and the negative at the other, expecting that its elements would yield to the opposite force and be decomposed.

But in its dry state it would not pass, nor could the current be transmitted unless aids could be procured to assist its conducting power. The first suggestion was to dissolve it in the water. He did this and submitted the solution to the action of the Voltaic pile; but he found that this most wayward agent had preferences, just as bodies had axes of preference around which alone they would revolve. The electricity would seize upon some substances in preference to others when two or more were present, nor would it attend to more than one at once. And when it was transmitted through the solution the thing it decomposed was the water and not the potash; and the only effect of the galvanic action was to decompose a portion of the water, and thus leave the solution of potash stronger than before. Davy next attempted to render the potash a fluid, since any liquid, he well knew, would transmit the current more readily than a solid. He procured a platinum spoon, put into it a small quantity of pure potash and exposed it to the flame of a lamp blown upon by oxygen gas. When the potash was melted, he put the opposite sides of the spoon in contact with the opposite poles of a battery. The instant a communication was found, when the metal spoon was positive and the wire inserted in the liquid was negative, a vivid, sparkling flame arose from the wire, and from the spoon issued a gaseous substance and escaped into the air. Davy at once supposed that the potash had been decomposed, but that the constituent part which escaped at the negative pole was so combustible that at the heat required it immediately took fire.

This conclusion was perfectly correct; but he had yet failed to seize and submit the element to examination. Another experiment was still to be tried. His final experiment was this: He took a small quantity of potash, and by exposing it to the moisture of the atmosphere, he got a coating of moisture upon its surface. This gave to it a sufficient conducting power, and he again placed it upon the platinum disc in communication with the negative poles of a voltaic battery, while upon the surface of the potash he applied the positive wire—and what was the result? This: *At the upper surface of the positive pole, there were emitted bubbles of gas: while on the platinum were deposited metallic globules having the appearance of quicksilver.* These soon acquired a film which protected them from the atmosphere and preserved them in their metallic state, so that they could be submitted to examination. It was found that the gas emitted was pure oxygen: the discovery was complete, and the important fact was established that potash, theretofore supposed to be simple, was a combination of pure oxygen and a metal not before known, and that the two were separated by the attraction of electricity—the metal by the negative and the oxgen by the positive. The metal deposited was the base of the alkali since called *Potassium.* Soda was decomposed in the same way and with a similar result, giving Sodium; the same process with the alkaline earths led to the discovery of Barium, Strontium, Magnesium, and Calcium, as the consequence of this great discovery. It was thus shown that *all the earths and all the alkalis are compounds, composed of oxygen gas and various metals.* Thus the number of simple substances was greatly lessened, while the catalogue of metals was increased. I am sure that I do not overrate the importance of this as a scientific discovery, when I say that it is by far the greatest of the present century.

Having thus concluded his Seventh Lecture, Dr Lardner exhibited his fine moving diorama of the heavens, at the same time remarking upon the different celestial appearances—as he had done on former evenings. He also made some observations upon the double stars, which are supposed to be twin suns for twin systems. These are often of complementary colors as red and green and some of the speculations of Sir John Herschell, the most poetic of astronomers, upon the vicissitudes of day and night upon the planets which are lighted by these Suns, are exceedingly curious, and not without some foundation. Thus, a planet, while it was in that part of its orbit between the two suns—one of which was red and the other green,—would be shone upon by both, and would have a red day and a green night. When one quarter of its orbit from that position, the planet would have first part of its day green, and the rest red; and so the curious vicissitudes of day and night might be traced for every portion of its orbit.

CUSTOM HOUSE NOTICE.

THE following Packages having remained in the Public Store upwards of Nine Months will be sold at Auction on FRIDAY, the 28th of January, 1842, by L. M. HOFFMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

Custom House, 21st December, 1841. EDWARD CURTIS, Collector.

Dates.		Marks and Numbers.	Packages.	Vessels.	Where From.
1836.					
April	12	B A or B Aymar	one package	Ship Tuscany	Hamburgh
1838.					
Oct.	27	William Thomson	one box	" Orpheus	Liverpool
1839.					
April	30	Joseph Barker	one box	" Saukari	"
June	19	Y in a diamond 1 a 5	five casks	" Montpelier	Newcastle
"	19	S S 143, 145	two casks	" "	"
"	19	" 147	one case	" "	"
Sept.	28	W F 5	one cask	" Empire	Liverpool
"	28	P F 18	one hhd	" "	"
"	28	" 15	one barrel	" "	"
Oct.	11	F 46, 48	two casks	" "	"
"	11	" 1	one keg	" "	"
Dec.	21	A Moore for M Nichols	one parcel	" South America	"
1840.					
April	13	H C K	one hhd	Brig Isabella	St. Croix
"	13	Miss Anna G Gilbert	two bundles	" "	"
"	17	Mrs Ballagh 1	one barrel	" Long Island	"
"	27	Sir John Vaughan, care of Thos D Ryan	one package	" Angelique	Amsterdam
"	23	J F	one hhd	Barque Euphrosine	Bordeaux
"	28	No mark	one sack	Ship Congress	Valparaiso
"	30	H B New York	one package	Barque Atlantic	Bremen
"	30	Mr W A Hallock	one package	" "	
May	2	F B in a triangle Y under	one box	" Blackness	Dundee
"	6	P with E under	one box	Steamer Great Western	Bristol
"	6	P with C under X over	one package	" "	
"	8	John Bale or Rome Brothers	one trunk	Ship Rochester	Liverpool
"	18	No mark	one parcel	Steamer British Queen	London
"	18	Samuel Thompson	one chest	Ship United States	Liverpool
June	1	T D Parker	one box	Barque B[illegible]	Rio Janeiro
"	1	X in a diamond 553	one case	Ship [illegible]	Havre
"	3	Sor Dr Pablo Dasny, [illegible]	one box	Brig [illegible]	St Jago de Cuba
"	9	Mrs Mullen, Broadway	one box	Ship Patrick Henry	Liverpool
"	11	F P C 1 a 8	eighteen casks	" Henry Allen	London
"	12	F H N 1, 2	two casks	" Yazoo	Liverpool
"	12	Abijah Fay, Esq. care of Olyphant & Co	one case	" Lehigh	Canton
"	15	K in a diamond 15 a 18	four barrels	Brig [illegible]	Texas
"	16	John Drummond	one box	Ship Romulus	Greenock
"	25	H H connected 10	one case	" Howard	Hamburgh
"	25	C 1 a 3	three cases	" Franklin	Rotterdam
"	29	V B 1 a 8	eight boxes	" Hellespont	Havana
July	8	C T with A under 6	one basket	" President	London
"	22	Rev W A Hallock	one parcel	" Frankfort	Liverpool
"	23	Miss Harriet Williams	one trunk	Brig Gen. Marion	Kingston
"	23	" " "	one box	" "	"
"	23	Mrs Lydia Peaslee, care of Hickock & Pomeroy	one box	" Casper Hauser	Matanzas
"	23	John Miller, Broad-street	one box	" "	"
"	24	Thomas Barr, care Robt Mumby	one box	" Jane Haddow	Greenock
"	30	M in a triangle 1, 2	two casks	Ship Toronto	London
"	31	Sor Dr Jose Valliant, care John Wallis	one box	" Cristoval Colon	Havana
"	31	Spofford & Tileston	one box	" "	"
"	30	Log Cabin	ten small boxes	" "	"
August	7	No mark	one box	Schooner Comet	Key West
"	7	"	two chests	" "	"
"	10	B	one quarter box	Barque Rapid	Havana
"	10	P V & W in a block	one package	Brig Armacilla	Antwerp
"	19	No mark	one basket	Ship Siddons	Liverpool
"	20	Rev Mr Hallock	one case	" Utica	Havre
"	21	No mark	six casks	Brig Helme	Egypt
"	27	Dr Martin	one box	Ship Silvie de Grasse	Havre
"	28	mark defaced	one case	" Great Britain	"
Sept.	3	W H in a diamond	twelve kegs	Barque Cragevan	Dundee
"	7	BAKE connected 1139	one box	Brig Hope	Rotterdam
"	10	F with E C over and C under 1	one box	Ship Mediator	London
"	10	Joseph S Johnson	one box	Schooner Ermine	Nassau, N P.
"	12	No mark	one half box	Ship Norma	Havana
"	14	J C P with N Y under	one case	" Wellington	London
"	15	No mark	fifty-eight grind stones	Brig Rosalind	Newcastle
"	19	Red Wax	eighteen barrels	" Hortense	Hamburgh
"	19	"	one half barrel	" "	"
Oct	2	H R 82 84 88	three bags	Ship Burgundy	Havre
"	6	J E with EC connected under 1	one case	Barque Le Grange	Marseilles
"	6	S 161	one case	Ship Philadelphia	London
"	7	S W Benedict	one box	" "	"
"	9	TV connected D 136 a 144	one keg	" Duc D'Orleans	Havre
"	12	Daniel Gunn care Rev A Maclay	one cask	" New-York	Greenock
"	13	HM connected and P 3	one box	Barque Paoli	Hamburgh
"	16	I T 5, 6	two cases	Brig Tam O'Shanter	Curacoa
"	23	B R Browne, Esq	one trunk	Steamer President	Liverpool
"	24	No mark	one case	Ship North America	"
"	26	I F 240	one case	" Ville de Lyon	Havre
"	26	B	one case	" "	"
"	31	David Sterling care W Smith	one box	" Cassander	Glasgow
Nov.	5	Messrs Peacock & Fowler	one keg	" Ontario	London
"	5	Mr Garret	one keg	" "	"
"	10	A B 1	one case	" Baltimore	Havre
"	11	Lindley Murray Moore	one box	" Westminster	London
"	11	Mathias Bruen	one parcel	" Toronto	"
"	12	P G 20	one case	" Howard	Hamburgh
"	14	Rev Thomas McCrie	one parcel	" Sheffield	Liverpool
"	14	L C with C under	twenty boxes	Barque Navarino	Bordeaux
"	14	C in a diamond M outside	twenty boxes	" "	"
"	16	Mrs Woulfe, (Charleston)	one case	Ship Baltimore	Havre
"	16	G D	one box	Brig Franklin	Rotterdam
"	21	N D 1	one case	Ship Illinois	Havre
"	26	Dr J C Johnson	one case	Steamer British Queen	London
"	27	William Fleming	one box	" Great Western	Bristol
"	27	G Blatch, St Johns, N B	one case	" "	"
Dec.	9	W D J	one trunk	Barque Ann Louisa	Vera Cruz
"	9	P N T 1	one box	Brig Firm	Rio Janeiro
"	30	J A Ackley, 150 Nassau-street	one package	Ship Orry Taft	Leghorn
1841.					
Jany	5	M in a diamond E outside 34	one case	" Stephen Whitney	Liverpool
"	15	Mr Jeggar	one box	" Robert Fulton	"
"	15	V F 79	one case	Barque Diana	Bremen
"	15	F A A 1 a 6	six half pipes	Ship Silvie de Grasse	Havre
"	16	F F 38	one case	" "	"
"	16	Jonathan Amory	one case	" Niantic	Canton
"	16	J A B	one case	" "	"
"	19	W & C 1, 3, 5	three cases	" Wellington	London
"	20	Anchor M & S 150, 151	two cases	Barque Charlotte	Bremen
"	22	R 1	one basket	Brig Louisa	Marseilles
"	25	Walter Buchanan, Oneida co. NY	one barrel	Barque Tiberius	Glasgow
"	25	No Mark	one barrel	" "	"
"	27	Sig. De Begnis	one box	Ship Wellington	London
March	3	C M	one box	" Hellespont	Havana
"	20	F S H 1	one case	" Ontario	London
"	20	" 2 a 4	three bundles	" "	"
"	24	Joseph Yent	two trunks	" Baltimore	Havre
"	27	A E Wright, Fulton st. N Y	one case	" Toronto	London
"	30	Messrs Brown	two cases	" "	"
April	2	N 43	one bale	" Siddons	Liverpool
"	8	S over M diamond 9, 9	one cask	Steamer British Queen	London
"	10	W S with P under	one bundle trees	Ship Siddons	Liverpool
"	15	John Livingston	one box	" Cambridge	"
"	16	K in a diamond	one cask	" Westminster	London
"	16	R & Co in a triangle, 417, 448, 451 a 453	five casks	" Cambridge	Liverpool
"	20	W K P in a block 449, 450	two casks	" "	"
"	20	Edw Long, Washington, N C	six barrels	" "	"
"	20	Taylor & Morrill	one keg	" "	"
"	23	A C 1, 2	two cases	" Whitmore	Bordeaux
"	24	L	one barrel	" St. James	London
"	27	No mark	four wagon wheels	Brig Pandora	Laguira
"	28	Thomas Chamberlain	one case	Steamer Great Western	Bristol
"	28	Thos Larue for Thos White	one case	" "	"
"	28	Mrs L H Thornhill	one case	" "	"
"	28	James Hudson	one box	" "	"

THE FOLLOWING PACKAGES WILL BE SOLD FOR STORAGE UNLESS TAKEN OUT:

Dates.		Marks and Numbers.	Packages.	Vessels.	Where From.
1839.					
Sept	18	F in a diamond, 51 a 53	three casks	Ship Georgiana	Liverpool
"	18	" " 1 3	two cases	" Nicholas Biddle	"
"	26	Blank diamond, circles on the corners	five cases	" Whig	Rotterdam
"	28	PF 11	one barrel	" Empire	Liverpool
"	28	"	one barrel	" "	"
Oct.	3	PP, with L under	one barrel	" "	"
"	9	No mark	one cask	" "	"
1840.					
April	21	R C 1	one case	" Poland	Havre
"	25	L H B 15	one crate	" South America	Liverpool
August	26	W W Andrews 11	one trunk	Brig Helme	Egypt
"	26	" " 12	one case	" "	"
"	26	S 17	one case	" "	"
"	26	S M 8	one case	" "	"
1841.					
Feby	20	B & F 945	one case	Ship Ville de Lyon	Havre